

Brandon Post Office.
Arrival and Departure of the Mails.
DAILY MAILS.
 Leave for the East..... 12.50 p.m.
 Leave for the West..... 1.30 p.m.
 Arrive from the East..... 1.30 p.m.
 Arrive from the West..... 12.50 p.m.
TRIM-WEEKLY MAILS.
 Leave for:
 Rapid City
 Oskama
 Minnesota
 at 3.30 p.m.
 Arrive from:
 Rapid City
 Oskama
 Minnesota
 at 11 a.m.
SEMI-WEEKLY MAILS.
 Leave for:
 Brandon Hills
 Southwate
 Souris Mouth
 Milford
 at 7 a.m.
 Arrive from:
 Brandon Hills
 Southwate
 Souris Mouth
 Milford
 at 4.30 p.m.
L-WEEKLY MAILS.
 Leave for:
 Newdale
 Murray
 Round Lake
 Fort Ellice
 at 3.30 p.m.
 Arrive from:
 Newdale
 Murray
 Round Lake
 Fort Ellice
 at 11 a.m.
 Leave for Souris..... Thursday at 10 a.m.
 Leave for Souris..... Friday at 10 a.m.
 J. C. KAVANAH, Postmaster.

The Brandon Daily Mail.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1882.

"PROVINCIAL RIGHTS."

THE "HOBBI" though often a very successful agency by which to secure an election, has from excess of use become an object of suspicion rather than of approval. We have had the temperance hobby, and the fat money hobby and the reform hobby. The question who have mounted these hobbies, have as a rule ridden their steeds to the death. This is the treatment that the hobbyist eventually serves out to the bridge that has carried him safely over. As it is with one hobbyist, so it will be with the hobbyist in general. The latest and most conspicuous hobbyist of the hour is he who is making much noise and no little sound upon the question of Provincial Rights. The people are informed that this question transcends all others; that the smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and awful crisis; that the integrity of the Confederation lies trembling in the balance; that the incubus of centralized power is suppressing the vital and latent forces of the young and vigorous province. Fortunately for the country and the province the hobbyist is a minority. If he succeeds it is only for a time, and when the recoil comes it is with double progressive motion of a falling body. It will be found in a general way that a hobbyist is a demagogue, and a demagogue is a man who is content to howl and to harp to the same music until the constant raving becomes not only monotonous but nauseating. It follows that when so much cry and so little wool are raised about Provincial Rights, very little attention has been given to Provincial Wrongs, for Provincial Rights cannot be Provincial Wrongs. It is not asserted by the hobbyist that there are Provincial wrongs. No, the howlers are content to devote themselves to Provincial Rights, and they ride their hobby with little mercy, suggesting that they would not be the most considerate parties in whose hands to place the adjustment of Rights or Wrongs. The notion of Provincial Sovereignty, like that of State Sovereignty in the neighboring Republic, is absurd and therefore untenable. The merest tyro in the matter of the British North America Act of 1867 knows what the Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures are. He also knows that the XXX clause of the Manitoba Act provides as follows: "All ungranted or waste lands of the Province shall be, from and after the date of the said transfer, vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada, for the purposes of the Dominion, subject to and except in so far as the same may be affected by the conditions and stipulations contained in the agreement for the surrender of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty."

Mr. Sifton, who is a prince of hobbyists in his address to the electors, affirms that the present Local Government has ordered its right to the public domain for forty-five thousand dollars.

As the Act from which the above is quoted is from the Organic Act of the province, and was an improvement of the List of the Bill of Rights drawn up by the Legislature of Assiniboia previous to the rebellion, and submitted to the Canadian Commissioners in 1870. Mr. Sifton stands convicted either of wilful misrepresentation or of woful ignorance. He is welcome to either or to both. The Mail does not pretend to say that the Manitoba Act as drawn from the Ottawa Government in 1870 was as fair and as just to the Province as the provisions of the List of Rights were, yet it is a well known historical and constitutional fact that the Act was passed and accepted as the constitutional or organic Act of the Province. While admitting that this Province should have had better terms, it must not be forgotten that the 24th clause of the Act provides: "Inasmuch as the Province is not in debt," "the said Province shall be entitled to be paid," "and to receive from the Government of Canada," "by half-yearly payment in advance," "interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the sum of four hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars."

By the 25th clause of the same Act the province was to receive "the sum of thirty thousand dollars to be paid yearly by Canada to the province for the support of its government and legislation, and an annual grant to the aid of the province was to be made equal to 80 cents per head at an estimated population of 17,000 souls, and that such grant per head was to be augmented in proportion to the increase of the population which would be shown by the census taken in 1881, and by each subsequent decennial census until the population reached 400,000 souls, at which

maximum it was to remain stationary so far as the grant was concerned.

It may not be generally known, but no doubt Mr. Sifton is aware that the capital sum of \$472,000 which was to remain inviolate so far as the principal was concerned was by repeated drafts wholly swept away and now neither principal nor interest remain. This state of things happened under the administration of Mr. R. A. Davis, who was one of that band of men whom Mr. Sifton claims to be patriotic and public economists. Mr. Davis was a Grit and a Provincial Rights man in 1872-3 before he held office. When he became Premier and Provincial Treasurer, his patriotism disappeared from the equation and he became a mixed complex political fraction, just as Mr. Sifton will become if he is permitted to ride into the legislature on the back of his most recent hobby.

It would first be in order for the buncumbles to define what Provincial Rights are. Having done so it would be proper for them to proceed and argue the merits and demerits of their pet theme. The plan adopted by the advocates of alarm is to create a great deal of smoke, and by its aid obtain control of the administration of the province, an object which appears to be the sole game of the discontents. Time is laying bare the motives sinister, and the delay in not bring on the elections in a hurry is lamented, as if a good cause should not keep in such cold weather as we are having without salt. It is the subject hopelessness as well as the humbug of the whole business that accounts for the lamentations of the band of patriotic heroes, of which Mr. Sifton in his own address claims to be one.

According to the Manitoba Daily Free Press, Judge Miller is to become a candidate for legislative honors in the municipality of Morris. As the Judge retires from the bench at the end of the present month he will be in a position to enter this muddy arena of local politics, and no doubt if elected he will make a very useful and honorable member of the house, if not of the Government. How the people of Morris Electoral Division will take to an outside man we cannot say. We know very well that the electors of that division have a very strong objection to outsiders, or in other words importing candidates from Winnipeg, be those candidates who they may. Of course, should Judge Miller be elected to the legislature, there is a strong probability of his holding a portfolio. Not one of the present candidates, if elected, could expect such a distinction. How far Judge Miller's influence extends in the matter of overcoming that objection of the electors to an outsider, we do not know, but it is quite evident to us that the Judge would make a strong candidate if Mr. Tennant should retire in his favor.

Mr. Sifton was a member of the last Local Legislature, and we have vainly searched the Journal of the House to see if that honorable statesman during the course of the session ever introduced or attempted to introduce any measure towards amending our Provincial Constitution by way of ameliorating that deplorable condition of affairs which he laments in his address. Under the nineteenth clause of the British North American Act, 1867, Mr. Sifton could have distinguished himself as a constitutional well wisher of the province, instead of proving himself to be an obstructionist and a member who sought to upset the government rather than follow the principles of his no-party belief upon which he secured his election. The clause referred to provides that "in each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, &c." Under this clause, Mr. Sifton let a good opportunity pass by—an opportunity which if he had properly seized might have gone a long way in proving that he was sincere and patriotic. As he did not do so, but buried himself with votes of want of confidence and other devices to upset the government it is quite evident that the main spring of his cause was vested in a desire to get his crowd into office, possibly himself into a portfolio.

CERTAIN newspapers have run away with the very absurd notion that Mr. Gordon Brown was the bowels and brains of the Globe, and that he has been to the Globe what Whitelaw Reid is to the New York Tribune. Like a great many popular mistakes the belief that Mr. Gordon Brown was the entire brain of the Globe is erroneous. It does not detract in the least from Mr. Brown's ability as a writer to say that he was not the chief brains of the paper. Mr. Brown has undoubtedly got credit for the productions of others. This is too often the case in journalism, especially in the system of journalism carried on for years by the Globe company. Many a well written article has been credited to Mr. Brown, when, as a matter of fact, that gentleman never wrote a single word of it or corrected a single letter of it. As a writer Mr. Brown has never been undervalued—rather the other way, perhaps. As a political organizer, he has some of the defects of his late brother, though he is not so arbitrary or opinionative as the deceased Senator was. There are scores of Canadian journalists just as able and as talented as Mr. Gordon Brown is to write upon Canadian affairs or other subjects, but perhaps they have not come into the same prominence as Mr. Brown, though very often they have enriched the columns of the Globe with productions which have been credited to the pen of the dethroned editor.

EASTERN journals, especially a few Ontario dailies are ever ready to find fault with the Northwest as though it was a foreign country and those who are pioneering it and filling up the illimitable wilderness were "foreigners." This is too bad, especially when it comes from such an old hand as the Hamilton Times, and such a grenadier as the clever heavy man of the Ottawa Free Press. Our excellent contemporaries forget that our west is opening for young Canadians a field in which they may become somebodies instead of playing fifteenth hiddles to the old time grandees in Ontario and the provinces down by the sounding sea. This is a new and a young country, let it be understood, and most of the people to be met here are young men full of blood, spirits and energy, who, when they do pitch into any kind of work to which

they have not been brought up, may do so without losing caste or being disgraced in the eyes of aged swells and a society which would actually prescribe a young man if he were to undertake the same kind of work in an older place which he performs here. The young man who comes to the west will find that he has only to pitch into something he can do. It is what he can do, not what his people are or what they did before him. The field, opened to young Canadians especially, in our west is proportionately as good now as it was in the western States twenty or twenty-five years ago. Our eastern contemporaries will find it more patriotic and more loyal to regard the Northwest as part of our fair dominion than regarding it as a sort of Patagonia or Terra del Fuego.

NOTICE.
 Brandon Conservative Association
Mr. Woodworth's COMMITTEE ROOMS.
 Corner of 7th St. and Rosser Ave.
 Rooms Open Daily From 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
 on Sundays Excepted.

Good Morning.

ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE YOU TO
Scott & Paisley,
 Where I Buy my Clothing, etc.



Overcoats, Ulsters, Buffalo & Coon Coats.
 A choice stock of Tweed Suits. 100 suits Boy's Clothing, to fit boys from three years old and upward. A big pile of Boy's Overcoats. Fine Cashmere Under-clothing. Extra heavy Angora Knitted Under-clothing.
Cardigan Jackets, Buck Mitts and Gloves, Kid Mitts and Gloves.
 Ties, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, Paper Collars, Otter, Mink and Persian Lamb Caps. Everything a man or boy wants for cold weather. Ordered clothing a specialty.
SCOTT & PAISLEY.
 Rosser Avenue, opposite Fleming's Drug Store
 d & w
 Brandon, Dec. 4, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE HAMILTON
STOVE STORE!
 —A LARGE NUMBER OF—
MOORE, ROBINSON & CO.'S CELEBRATED
COOK STOVES
 Owing to the advance in Coal we have ordered a large number of
THE "FOREST KING" WOOD HEATER.
 Which cannot be equalled as a heater. Also in Stock a fine Assortment of
Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Brackets, Graniteware, Cutlery Tinware, Japanned Goods Coal Oil, &c.
 All kinds of Tin and Copperware made to order.
ROOFING MADE A SPECIALITY.
 REMEMBER THE PLACE, CORNER OF 5TH ST. AND ROSSER AVENUE.
WRIGHT & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.
 Brandon Conservative Association
 A Special Meeting of the Committee will be held at the
COMMITTEE ROOMS
 —ON—
Saturday 23rd Inst.,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.
A. C. WELLS,
 Secretary.

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MUNRO & WARWICK.
TINWARE STOVES.
 'Of all Kinds including the Celebrated Royal & Coal Cook.
Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.
Rosser Ave. Near 6th street.
MUNRO & WARWICK, Smiths.

R. WILSON & Co. MILLINERY
—STOVES—
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
PLOWS.
COR. 7TH STREET AND PACIFIC AVE.
BRANDON.

THE PIONEER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
W. SENKBEIL,
 9TH STREET, BETWEEN ROSSER AND PACIFIC AVENUES
 Has new on hand a large and well selected
STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
 —All the Latest Styles in—
Felt and Leather Overshoes,
Moccasins and Ladies Wear,
 Which he offers for sale at greatly reduced Prices. CALL AND EXAMINE THEM OURSELVES.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
W. SENKBEIL,
 9TH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVENUE.

NEW STORE!
Fresh Goods,
New Prices.
Woodworth & Rounsefell
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CANNED GOODS, &c.
Boots and shoes!
IN FELT AND LEATHER.
 —A Large Stock at lowest Prices.—
TRUNKS AND VALISES A LARGE STOCK!
 An immense display. Call and see our goods and buy where you can get everything new and fresh, at prices down to Rock Bottom.
WANTED—150,000 Bushels No. 1 Wheat, for which the highest price in cash will be paid
First Street, Brandon.

Fancy Goods
 The largest and best stock of
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS &c
 to be found in Brandon. Ladies will find
 our stock extensive.
BONNETS & HATS
 Artistically Trimmed. In Fancy Goods,
 Holiday Presents, and Novelties, a beautiful
 display.
 Dressmaking done on the premises.
 WISS ELLIOTT
 Rosser Ave. between 5th and 6th Streets.
HARDWARE!
STOVES
PAINTS AND OILS
SKATES.
 Best and Largest Stock in the City.
JAMES A. SMART,
 6th Street and Rosser Ave.
BRANDON.
FREE LAND'S
Brandon Book Store!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
—AND—
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
DON'T FAIL
 TO CALL AND SEE
A. B. FERRIER'S
 —NEW STOCK OF—
Stationery
 —ALSO—
 Bibles, Albums, Pictures, &c
 and Holiday Gifts.
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
 A Fresh Stock of Confectionery
 Just arrived and will be sold at astonishing
 low prices.
 Don't forget the stand, next to City Dispensary
COR. 7TH ST. AND ROSSER AVE.
A. B. FERRIER

Messrs. Dickson & McNulty offer a silk handkerchief for the best permutation of the Chief of Police, while the Chief of Police in his turn offers a pair of gloves for the best permutation of Mayor Daly, while Mayor Winter offers glassware to the value of \$1.50 on the Chief of Police. Alderman Smart offers a revolver with \$500 to the best Indian Chiet. The Brandon House, L. Bergeron, proprietor, offers for gents best costume \$4.00. Combs & Steward \$1.50. The Unknown \$1.50. From the Baulcher House \$5.00. For the best Chinaman, the City Hotel offers \$2.00. Recor, the jeweler, offers a gold breast pin

clothing made up on the premises by experienced hands. Gents Shirts made to order.

At the New Cheap Store.

MILLER SELLS CHEAP

Rosser Avenue, West of Queens Hotel.